

## SUGAR IN CUBA

Chas. M. Pepper Writes of Prospects of the Planters.

## CASE OF AN AMERICAN

Each Estate Worth a Million Dollars.  
Grinding Seasons Some Time Off—Making a Loan.

HAVANA, Cuba.—The personal fortunes of many of the Americans who formerly had property and business in Cuba is, by their own showing, at a low ebb. I am ready to credit all they say. Three years of guerrilla warfare, during which Cuban insurgents and Spanish troops were engaged chiefly in destroying property, could not have left them otherwise. But I have not met a single one of these Americans who has lost heart. Though they have not the means of rebuilding at once, they are not discouraged. Most of them have "expectations" from the claims they have filed with the State Department. While the amount of these claims is presumably exaggerated, and while some may be fraudulent, the expectations of realizing something from this source with which to develop their holdings is not an unjust one.

One of the Americans, who owns a sugar plantation in a corner of Matanzas Province, gave me an account of his financial condition. As it is typical of others I repeat the substance of his statements:

"I'm going out to visit my place," he said. "Haven't been there for nearly two years. Saw the cane burning then. Pleasant feeling to see your plantation burning, but I was pretty lucky. Nobody ever heard me talking against the insurgents, and they were pretty decent. The machinery was not destroyed, and that's the main thing in raising sugar. Cost me something, mostly in promises, but they protected me. I've had word the machinery is in good shape."

"Shall you grind any cane this year?"

"Grind cane this year? Good Lord, my friend, you don't know much about sugar production. If I can get \$200,000 right away, two years from this coming December I will be able to grind a big crop of cane and pay the money back. But it will take two years to realize anything from the plantation."

"You won't have any trouble in making the loan, I suppose?"

"You suppose, do you? Then if you know anybody who wants to lend \$200,000 on a plantation that's worth \$1,000,000, just bring him around. I've been hustling a month to get that \$200,000, but not a dollar of it yet, though a plantation worth \$1,000,000 ought to be good security."

By way of digression, it may be said that there are no sugar plantations in Cuba worth less than \$1,000,000. At least I never heard of one. This valuation seems to be one of the effects of the tropical climate. Whoever has a sugar mill and cane field speaks of them with a deprecating wave of the hand, as though they were of no more account than an ordinary corn patch in Iowa, or a wheat field in Dakota. But when inquiry is made as to their value, it is always "a million or so." While the Matanzas planter may have added a few hundred thousand to the value of his place, and while he may be seeking a larger loan than is needed to redevelop it, he does not deceive himself on one point. This is the length of time that will be needed to put his plantation again on a paying basis. As for the rest, he will keep hustling till he gets together \$250,000 or \$300,000, and will start in without waiting for the balance of the \$200,000 which he thinks he wants.

CHAS. M. PEPPER.

## HEALTH AND HARD MUSCLES.

If John Smith were not a blacksmith we might not have occasion to allude to him at the very outset of this writing. But he is a blacksmith and will thus serve an important purpose; that, too, without having to put on his leather apron to do it.

And he will do it by standing in front of his forge for five minutes while we all take a look at him. He is a strong and robust man, as Mr. Dickens' Joe Gargery was—as all blacksmiths ought to be. Ought to be, I say. But are they?—as a matter of fact? No, they are not—not by many a length of nail rod.

Now it is somewhat a common notion that all men who work hard, especially amid rough surroundings and in the fresh air, are apt to be vigorous, healthy fellows; they are supposed to joke at doctors, to have no use for apothecaries, and even to regard undertakers as the necessity of a distant future. Is this view a true view? Are health and hard muscles always found together? Take your time to think. Meanwhile we will hear what Mr. Simpson himself says:

"Up to the spring of 1885," he writes in a letter dated May 5th, 1893, "I was strong as most men—perhaps stronger than most. Then I began to suffer from illness. My stomach and I had a falling out. After every meal I had great pain and fullness of the chest. Then I got into such a condition that I had these feelings nearly all the while. I tried to avoid them by eating nothing but light food, but the result was just the same. I think a morsel of bread would have hurt me almost as much as a round of beef. Then I began to lose weight, and had all I could do to keep up with my work. The doctor gave me medicine, but I got no help from it."

"I was wondering how this would end when I heard of Mother Selge's

Curative Syrup and bought a bottle of it from Mr. James Thompson, the grocer at Mile Walk. The effect was speedy. It appeared to go straight to the right spot, and it wasn't long before I was able to eat without any pain to follow. Then my strength and flesh gradually came back, and ever since I have done my work as easily as I did before the disease, whatever it was, overtook me. (Signed) John Simpson, Cliviger, near Burnley.

Now, about that health and hard muscle question that I put to the reader: what's the answer? Why, of course, the answer is what any intelligent man would make who thinks with his eyes open. No; health and hard muscles are not always found together. But let us look sharp and commit no errors. The facts run this way: While a man cannot grow strong without a certain degree of health, it is also true that a notable amount of muscular power is consistent with both organic and functional trouble of the stomach, liver, kidneys, or heart. A man may be able to lift 500 pounds, and drop dead within a minute after he does it.

Railors, farmers, miners, drivers of trams, busses, etc., outdoor laborers of different sorts (especially after reaching mid life) nearly all fall victims to rheumatism, nervous debility, or dyspepsia. Yes, and do hard work for years just the same.

I said "or" dyspepsia. Leave out the "or" and say dyspepsia only—and you have struck bottom. This produces all the other maladies; they are merely results and symptoms of it. There's no keeping clear of it by running off to sea, working on a farm, or diving down into a mine. No matter where you go or what you do, indoors or out, clerking in the Bank of England, or driving the locomotive of the Scotch Express—dyspepsia will get hold of you if you give it a chance. And most men do that as if they were as eager to be ill as they are to be rich. Which reminds me to tell you in a subsequent article how to avoid dyspepsia. For this time I can only speak of how to cure it. Imitate John Simpson's example. Do what he did. And remember that stalwart men (all unconscious) often stand nearer a bed of pain, nearer death than do the feeble women whom they pity.

## REVISION GRANTED

Will Be a Supplemental Inquiry for Dreyfus.

Concluding Arguments—Reaching the Decision—Still a Prisoner. Conduct of Public.

PARIS, Oct. 29.—The Court of Cassation has decided to grant a revision of the Dreyfus case, and will institute a supplementary inquiry. The court, however, has declined to order the release of Dreyfus.

At the opening of the court today M. Mornaud resumed his argument in behalf of the Dreyfus family, insisting that the bordereau was not in the handwriting of Dreyfus or an imitation by him of the writing of Major Esterhazy. The latter hypothesis, counsel continued, was absolutely improbable. If it was an imitation, the author of it must be a third party. If it was no imitation, the author of the bordereau, he asserted, could only be Major Esterhazy himself. Continuing, M. Mornaud pointed out that the honor of the army was not involved in the doings of court-martials, as, like other courts, they could err without their honor suffering.

After Mornaud had closed his argument the court retired to deliberate. M. Yves Guyot, in Siecle today, asserts that the secret documents in the Dreyfus case were burned some days ago.

The Judges of the court were occupied for three hours and a half in considering the judgment.

The public, whose admission to the court was regulated with the greatest care, awaited the decision with marked calmness. During the suspension of business the public crowded into the lobbies and there was evident anxiety to hear the verdict. There was no demonstration when the court arose.

The decision created no public excitement and complete tranquillity prevails on the streets.

## SATOLLI IN DISFAVOR.

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—According to the report of an American priest recently returned from Rome, whose sojourn in the Eternal City was one of association with the most distinguished ecclesiastics connected with the Papal court, Cardinal Satolli no longer enjoys the high confidence of the sovereign pontiff in which he reposed during his term as delegate apostolic to the United States, but, on the contrary, is distinctly out of favor. While in this country Satolli was supposed to represent the more liberal policy of the Catholic church.

## HOBSON'S WORK.

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—The Herald's Washington correspondent says: If \$1,000,000 is placed at his disposal, Naval Constructor Hobson guarantees to float the armored cruisers Cristobal Colon and Vizcaya and drydock them at either New York or Norfolk. Mr. Hobson made this proposition today to the naval board of construction, and the board took it under consideration until Monday, when it will hold another meeting and reach a conclusion.

## BOOK ON MONEY

John M. Horner's Claims for His Published Work.

## ARGUES PRACTICAL TREATMENT

Affirms That Legislation He Suggests Would Avert All Panics, Gold and Silver Parity.

Setting the money question is the most important financial question that man was ever called upon to settle. It has been the question during several presidential political campaigns and must continue to be the most important question until it is rightly settled.

A book just printed by the Gazette Co. treats this question in a practical way for a permanent and just settlement. It was written soon after the 1892 money panic in the United States to save the people of that country from all similar afflictions of money famine, money monopoly, money hoarding, money panics, usurious interest, etc.

I unhesitatingly affirm without any fear of being mistaken that had the Bill in the book been enacted ten years ago, the loss and suffering the people of the United States have endured the past ten years by money monopoly, money panic, etc., could not have occurred.

Statistics inform us the pecuniary loss to the people the past ten years from idle labor, idle machinery and depreciation in the value of property has been fifteen billion of dollars. Think of it! The vastness of the sum is bewildering! Beside the pecuniary loss above referred to, the physical suffering of the starving half clad, half fed, homeless ones, and the headache, heartache and suicide of the unfortunate, (merchants, bankers, farmers, etc.) and other suffering brought on by a different money supply in the channels of trade. No one but the omniscient can render a true account.

Well may it be claimed, that a finance measure that would settle the money question and thus prevent all loss and suffering from imperfect money systems, would be the most important finance question ever settled by man. No doubt all who have suffered, or seen or even read of the afflictions periodically brought upon man by our cruel system of money, and in fact all sympathizing humanity would willingly assist to enact or establish a money system that would prevent all future money panics with their loss and misery, if they knew how. Imparting the know how, is one of the burdens of the book.

This system, although settling the money question and preventing money panics, would not change the material of our money from what it is now. United States gold coin would continue our money standard. Gold and silver coin upon a ratio of 16 to 1, and Government bank paper—all a full tender and amply secured—would be the only kind of money authorized by this system, and all of it kept on a parity without a gold redemption.

Greenbacks and other treasury notes, and silver certificates will all go out of circulation without diminishing the amount of money in circulation, or requiring the Government to redeem them by gold coin or gold bonds.

There will be no free silver coinage and no more silver certificates issued. If the people demand paper money they will use the Government bank note, which will be a full tender, and always fully secured.

Under this system the whole people will be the money power, in stead of a few individuals of that people as now.

This would accord with the claim and profession of the American people, viz: "The greatest good to the greatest number." In America money is only made by sovereign authority and there the people are absolute sovereigns and of course can constitutionally order, organize and put in motion a banking department to coin, issue and circulate money in full supply at all times, to Government, to States and to every citizen who demands it and furnishes the required security. This would make the whole people constitutionally the money power and would free them from their periodical money afflictions, as effectually as Cuba and Porto Rico have been freed from the cruel domination of Spain.

The book tells how all this can be done and many other important and desirable things.

These Islands, being now a part of the body politic of America, its people will be deeply interested in the final settlement of this important question.

JNO. M. HORNER.

## IN HOLY LAND.

JERUSALEM, Oct. 29.—Emperor William and Empress Augusta Victoria arrived at the encampment outside the town today. At 11 o'clock their Majesties entered the Jaffa gate, and at 3 o'clock visited the Church of the Holy Sepulcher. The streets presented a lively appearance and the buildings were lavishly decorated.

## THE BEST PLASTER.

A piece of flannel dampened with Chamberlain's Pain Balm and bound on to the affected parts is superior to any plaster. When troubled with a pain in the chest or side, or a lame back, give it a trial. You are certain to be more than pleased with the prompt relief that it affords. Pain Balm is also a certain cure for rheumatism. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

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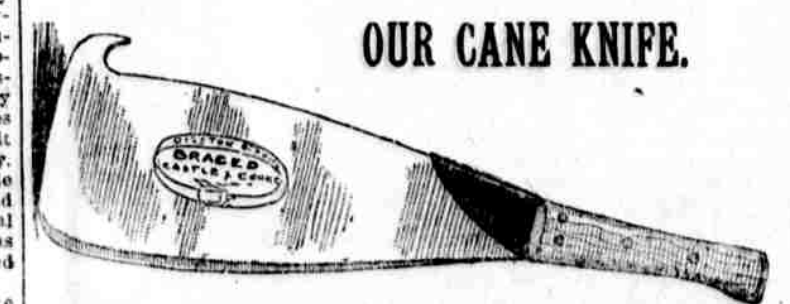
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- MERIT JEWEL RANGE.  
1 size, 4 styles, with Water Coil.
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1 size, 3 styles, with Water Coil; 1 size, 1 style, with or without Water Coil.
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2 sizes, 3 styles with or without Water Coil, and with or without Hot Water Reservoir.
- WELCOME JEWEL STOVE.  
1 size, with or without Reservoir.
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Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face.  
Cures Scabby Sores.  
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Cures Ulcerated Swellings.  
Cures the Flood from all Impure Matter.  
From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

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